

Remarks & Arguments

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that Claims 1-29 are pending in the application, and that Claims 1-29 are rejected. By this amendment, Claims 1, 5, 11, 13, 17 and 25-28 have been amended, Claims 2-4 and 14-16 have been canceled without prejudice, and Claims 30-32 have been added. Thus, Claims 1, 5-13 and 17-32 are pending in the application. The amendments to the claims do not add new matter to the application. The Examiner's rejections are traversed below.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

Claims 1-29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Office alleges that the claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the Applicants, at the time the application was filed, has possession of the claimed invention. The Applicants submit that there is no requirement that the claims conform word-for-word to the detailed description. Instead, when amending the claims, the Applicant is not limited to the nomenclature used in the application as filed. The amendments only need to find descriptive basis in the original disclosure. See MPEP 608.01, 608.01(o).

Applicants respectfully submit that the previous amendments and the current amendments are supported by the specification. Claim 1, as amended, recites a portable viewing and computing apparatus PVACA that includes "a display device controller coupled to said bus

and for sensing orientation and rotation of said display device, and in response thereto for controlling said display device to display a given portion of information on a given side facing a user, and in response to each of a plurality of rotations in a first direction displaying a corresponding next portion of said information on the given side facing said user.” The claim amendments have clear support in the detailed description at page 25, line 4 through page 32, line 2. For example, in a first embodiment, the given portion of information may be page 2 of a document being displayed on back side that is viewable to a user. (See page 25, lines 17-19). A rotation in a first direction may be rotating the PVACA in a right-to-left motion and the corresponding next portion may be page 3. (See page 25, lines 19-20).

Furthermore, the elements of Claim 5 also have clear support in the detailed description at page 25, line 4 through page 32, line 2. For example a rotation in a second direction may be rotating the PVACA in a left-to-right motion and the corresponding previous page may be page 1 (See page 25, lines 20-22). In other embodiments, rotation in the first direction can be left-to-right and rotation in the second direction can be right-to-left. Alternatively, rotation in the first direction can be bottom-to-top and rotation in the second direction can be top-to-bottom, or vice versa. See page 28, lines 5-18.

Likewise, the elements of Claims 13, 17, 25 and 26 have clear support in the detailed description for the same reasons advanced in support of Claims 1 and 5. Therefore, maintaining the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 is improper. Instead, if the Office determines that the claims presented late in prosecution (e.g., once allowable subject matter has been indicated by the Office) depart from the nomenclature used in the specification, the Office should request the

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Applicant make appropriate amendment to the specification to provide clear support or antecedent basis for the terms appearing in the claims. See MPEP 608.01(o).

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-6, 9, 12, 25 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 5,896,575 to Higginbotham and U.S. Patent No. 5,534,888 to Lebby. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection on the grounds that the claims as amended are patentably distinguishable over the prior art of record.

Applicants respectfully submit that neither Higginbotham nor Lebby teach or suggest “controlling said display device to display a given portion of information on a given side facing a user, and in response to each of a plurality of rotations in a first direction displaying a corresponding next portion of said information on the given side facing said user.” Instead, Higginbotham teaches a single display, transparent except for an active portion, for displaying a single image including a message, such that the image can be seen from either side of the display. A display position detector and processor cooperate with the display to flip the image in order to maintain a correct orientation of the image in response to the display being moved from a first position (e.g., closed) to a second position (e.g., open). See: col. 1, lines 5-52; col. 2, lines 16-42; col. 3, lines 25-29; col. 4, lines 30-40; col. 5, lines 11-36; and col. 6, lines 7-28. In addition, those skilled in the art appreciate that the teaching of Higginbotham only suggests that the orientation of the same image is flipped back in response to the display being moved from the second position (e.g., open) to the first position (e.g., closed). Furthermore, the display cannot

be rotated a plurality of times in a given direction. Instead, the display can be flipped in one direction from a closed position to an open position and in the other direction from the open position to the closed position.

Lebby teaches a plurality of page displays for displaying textual and graphical material. The user paginates through the material by turning the page displays, such that the next page is displayed on the next page display. See: col. 1, lines 50-54 and 60-63; col. 3, lines 56-63; col. 4, lines 27-49. Lebby does not discuss that a given page is displayed on the front side of a page display and that the next page is displayed on the back side of the same page display. Instead, Lebby teaches that the next page is displayed on the next page display. See col. 4, lines 34-49. Furthermore, Lebby teaches that the page displays are mounted to a multi-piece body in a book type form factor. Accordingly, those skilled in the art appreciate that display pages as taught by Lebby cannot be rotated a plurality of times in a given direction. Instead, the page displays can only be flipped in one direction from a first side to a second side and in the other direction from the second side back to the first side.

In addition, even if the teachings of Higginbotham and Lebby were combined they would not teach or suggest the portable viewing and computing apparatus of Claim 1. In particular, the combination of Higginbotham and Lebby instead teach a plurality of page displays, wherein each page display is transparent such that the same image can be seen from either side of the page display. When a given page display is flipped, the same image is displayed on the other side of the same page display. The next page is displayed on the next page display. Furthermore, the

structures taught by both Higginbotham and Lebby prevent a given page display from binging rotated a plurality of times in a first direction and/or a plurality of times in a second direction.

For each of the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 1 is patentable over Higginbotham in view of Lebby. Accordingly, Applicants request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 1 be withdrawn and that Claim 1 be allowed.

Claims 2-6, 9 and 12 are allowable by virtue of their dependency on respective base Claim 1, as well as the additional elements they recite. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the obviousness rejection of Claims 2-6, 9 and 12 be withdrawn and that Claims 2-6, 9 and 19 be allowed.

Claim 25, as amended, recites “displaying a corresponding next portion of said data on a corresponding one of said first and second sides facing a user, in response to each of said plurality of rotations in said first direction.” As discussed above with regard to Claim 1, neither Higginbotham, Lebby nor the combination thereof teach or suggest displaying a corresponding next portion of data on a corresponding one of the first and second sides facing the user, in response to each rotation from one of the first and second sides to the other in a first direction. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that Claim 25 is patentable over Higginbotham and Lebby, because the combination does not teach each and every element of Claim 25. Accordingly, Applicants request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 25 be withdrawn and that Claim 25 be allowed.

Claim 29 is allowable by virtue of its dependency on respective base Claim 25, as well as the additional elements it recites. Accordingly, Applicants also request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 29 be withdrawn and that Claim 29 be allowed.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 5,896,575 to Higginbotham, U.S. Patent No. 5,534,888 to Lebby and U.S. Patent No. 6,275,376 to Moon. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection on the grounds that the claim is patentably distinguishable over the prior art of record.

Claim 7 depends from Claim 1. As discussed above, the combination of Higginbotham and Lebby does not teach or suggest “controlling said display device to display a given portion of information on a given side facing a user, and in response to each of a plurality of rotations in a first direction displaying a corresponding next portion of said information on the given side facing said user.” Moon is cited as discussing a technique for rotation a display device, having a single screen, about a vertical axis and about a horizontal axis. However, Moon does not teach or suggest displaying a corresponding next portion of information on the side of the viewing panel facing a user in response to each rotation of the display device in a first direction about a vertical or horizontal axis. Thus, Moon does not add anything to the teachings of Higginbotham and Lebby with reference to Claim 1. Accordingly, Claim 1 is allowable over Higginbotham, Lebby, Moon and the combination thereof. Likewise, Claim 7 is allowable by virtue of its dependency on Claim 1. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 7 be withdrawn and that Claim 7 be allowed.

Claims 8, 10 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 5,896,575 to Higginbotham, U.S. Patent No. 5,534,888 to Lebby and U.S. Patent No. 6,593,908 to Borgstrom. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection on the grounds that the claims are patentably distinguishable over the prior art of record.

Claims 8, 10 and 11 depends from Claim 1. As discussed above, the combination of Higginbotham and Lebby does not teach or suggest “controlling said display device to display a given portion of information on a given side facing a user, and in response to each of a plurality of rotations in a first direction displaying a corresponding next portion of said information on the given side facing said user.” Borgstrom is cited as discussing a system having wireless modem and also Bluetooth. However, Borgstrom does not teach or suggest displaying a corresponding next portion of information on the side of the viewing panel facing a user in response to each rotation of the display device in a first direction. Thus, Borgstrom does not add anything to the teachings of Higginbotham and Lebby with reference to Claim 1. Accordingly, Claim 1 is allowable over Higginbotham, Lebby, Borgstrom and the combination thereof. Likewise, Claims 8, 10 and 11 are allowable by virtue of their dependency on Claim 1. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the obviousness rejection of Claims 8, 10 and 11 be withdrawn and that Claims 8, 10 and 11 be allowed.

Claims 13-18, 20, 24 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 5,896,575 to Higginbotham, U.S. Patent No. 5,534,888 to Lebby and U.S. Patent No. 5,673,170 to Register. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection on the grounds that the claims are patentably distinguishable over the prior art of record.

Claim 13, as amended, recites a display device controller “for displaying a given portion of information on a given side facing a user, and displaying a corresponding next portion of said information on a corresponding side facing said user in response to each of a plurality of rotations from one side to the other of said viewing panel in a first direction.” As discussed above with regard to Claim 1, neither Higginbotham, Lebby nor the combination thereof teach or suggest displaying a corresponding next portion of data on a corresponding side facing the user, in response to each rotation from one side to the other in a first direction. Register is cited as discussing a display system that includes a multi-hinge so that the display can be pivoted about multiple vertical axis proximate another display. However, Register does not teach or suggest displaying a corresponding next portion of information on the side of the viewing panel facing a user in response to each rotation of the display device in a first direction. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that Claim 13 is patentable over Higginbotham, Lebby and Register, because the combination does not teach each and every element of Claim 13. Accordingly, Applicants request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 13 be withdrawn and that Claim 13 be allowed.

Claims 14-18, 20 and 24 are allowable by virtue of their dependency on respective base Claim 13, as well as the additional elements they recite. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the obviousness rejection of Claims 14-18, 20 and 24 be withdrawn and that Claims 14-18, 20 and 24 be allowed.

Claim 26 is allowable by virtue of its dependency on respective base Claim 25, as well as the additional elements it recites. In particular, as discussed above with regard to Claim 25, neither Higginbotham, Lebby nor the combination thereof teach or suggest displaying a

corresponding next portion of data on a corresponding one of the first and second sides facing the user, in response to each rotation from one of the first and second sides to the other in a first direction. Register is cited as discussing a display system that includes a multi-hinge so that the display can be pivoted about multiple vertical axis proximate another display. However, Register does not teach or suggest displaying a corresponding next portion of information on the side of the viewing panel facing a user in response to each rotation of the display device in a first direction. Thus, Register does not add anything to the teachings of Higginbotham and Lebby with reference to Claim 25. Accordingly, Applicants also request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 26 be withdrawn and that Claim 26 be allowed.

Claims 19, 27 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 5,896,575 to Higginbotham, U.S. Patent No. 5,534,888 to Lebby, U.S. Patent No. 5,673,170 to Register and U.S. Patent No. 6,275,376 to Moon. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection on the grounds that the claims are patentably distinguishable over the prior art of record.

Claim 19 depends from Claim 13. As discussed above, the combination of Higginbotham and Lebby does not teach or suggest “controlling said display device to display a given portion of information on a given side facing a user, and in response to each of a plurality of rotations in a first direction displaying a corresponding next portion of said information on the given side facing said user.” Register is cited as discussing a display system that includes a multi-hinge so that the display can be pivoted about multiple vertical axis proximate another display. Moon is cited as discussing a technique for rotation a display device having a single

screen about a vertical axis and about a horizontal axis. Thus, neither Register nor Moon add anything to the teachings of Higginbotham and Lebby with regard to the limitations in Claim 13. Accordingly, Claim 19 is allowable over Higginbotham, Lebby, Register, Moon and the combination thereof. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the obviousness rejection of Claim 19 be withdrawn and that Claim 19 be allowed.

Claims 27 and 28 depend from Claim 25. As discussed above, the combination of Higginbotham and Lebby does not teach or suggest “displaying a corresponding next portion of said data on a corresponding one of said first and second sides facing a user, in response to each of said plurality of rotations in said first direction.” Register is cited as discussing a display system that includes a multi-hinge so that the display can be pivoted about multiple vertical axis proximate another display. Moon is cited as discussing a technique for rotation a display device having a single screen about a vertical axis and about a horizontal axis. Thus, neither Register nor Moon add anything to the teachings of Higginbotham and Lebby with regard to the limitations in Claim 25. Accordingly, Claims 27 and 28 are allowable over Higginbotham, Lebby, Register, Moon and the combination thereof. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the obviousness rejection of Claims 27 and 28 be withdrawn and that Claims 27 and 28 be allowed.

Conclusion

For all the reasons advanced above, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and that action is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is

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invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

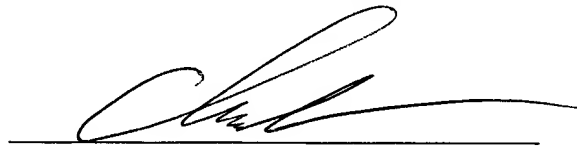
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees, which may be required for this amendment, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account 23-0085. In the event that an extension of time is required, or may be required in addition to that requested in a petition for an extension of time, the Commissioner is requested to grant a petition for that extension of time which is required to make this response timely and is hereby authorized to charge any fee for such an extension of time or credit any overpayment for an extension of time to Deposit Account 23-0085.

Respectfully submitted,

WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO, LLP

Dated:

4/17/2006

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Anthony C. Murabito', is written over a horizontal line.

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